ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1918.

## THOSE AMERICAN MARINES

Eight Thousand Men Suffered Over Four Thousand Casualties

BODIES BLOCKED ROAD TO PARIS

Report of Secretary Daniels as to the of That Arm of the Service-The Programme for Next Three Years.

With a story of brilliant achievements of the American navy in the war, Secretary Daniels couples, in his world's greatest war." annual report, an urgent recommendameet the demands of peace for national and international work on the sea

Through nearly all of the 144 printed pages the secretary tells in brief phrases of the navy's part in the war, of the doing of the seemingly impossible through teamwork. He speaks of the mighty accomplishment of transporting 2,000,000 men to France, withthrough enemy action, and he devotes a graphic chapter to the Marine Brigade, which, as all the world knows blocked the last Prussian advance on Paris and started the German retreat

that ended with the war. This reference to the future closes the report.

The day is not far distant when the world will witness an end of competitive building between nations of mighty weapons of war. In the peace treaty there will undoubtedly be incorporated President Wilson's proposal doggedness of that battle are unparalfor a reduction of armament 'to the lowest point consistent with domestic

### Large Peace Talks in Store.

"Navies will still be needed as an incompliance with the decree of an international tribunal which will be set up to decide differences between nations. Naval vessels will have large fore the middle of October." peace tasks of survey and discovery and protection, in addition to police duty of an international as well as of a national character.

Inasmuch as the United States the richest of the great nations and has suffered less in war than any of the Allied powers, it will devolve upon this country to make a contribution to sible for very largely increasing that bullets or shells or gas; but if one of the navy to preserve the peace of the world commensurate with its wealth. its commerce, its growing and expanding merchant marine, and its leadership in the council of free people. It is therefore our duty now, not indeed been equipped with these American to enter upon any new and ambitious naval programme, but to go forward steadily upon the lines of naval increase to which the country committed itself by the adoption three years will make these vessels, it is said, the ago of the first far-reaching constructive naval programme in the history of

the republic. "I have recommended to this congress the adoption of another threeyear-programme substantially like the one authorized in 1915. But the victory of the Allies and United States should within a fer and will. I sincerely tru years make it no longer necessary for any nation under whip and spur to build, in competititive construction bigger fighting ships and more of them than any other nation can construct."

Mr. Daniels shows that the new \$600,000,000 three-year building programme he has proposed will provide 156 additional naval ships, ten of them dreadnoughts and six battle cruisers and the others to be in such distribution of approved types as the department may deem best.

Taking up his story of the navy and the war, the secretary declares the service was "ready from stem to stern" when the United States entered the conflict. From the day when the first 1916, he adds, "Congress has given everything that could be desired to insure the effectiveness of the naval The report shows that Vice Admira

Sims, who was on his way to London as head of the American naval establishment in the war zone even before war was declared, is soon to be namefull admiral by the president in recognition of his services, the high charac ter of which the secretary says it is yet too early to give proper place.

As concrete evidence of what was accomplished, the report shows that on October 1 there were 338 United States naval ships abroad, with 5,000 officers and 70,000 enlisted men, or a greater force than the total strength of the navy when war was declared, while the American fighting craft had steamed an average of 626,000 miles per month in the war zone. This did not include the cruisers and battleships on escor-Of the first destroyers to go over, the Porter steamed 64,473 miles. the Connynham 63,952, and the Davis 63.015.

The major naval operations of th war so far as the United States is con cerned is given as the convoying of more than 2,000,000 troops to Europe without the loss by enemy action of a single eastbound transport. This accomplishment, the report says, will stand as a monument to both the arm and the navy as the greatest and most difficult troop transporting effort eration in a service that was new in which has ever been conducted across seas. Up to November 1, it was shown 924,578 troops had been carried to American convoy with no losses outbound and only three vessels sunk on the road home. From November 1 to recognition by the press of the governdate of the report there had been 289 additional sailings of American troop tion that did not disclose military se and supply ships, the average being crets. The press had an appreciation one ship every five hours.

Writing with pride of the marine brigade in France, the secretary shows troops and other military operations that with only 8,000 men of the corps never violated confidence. On the oth engaged, the casualties numbered 69 er hand, the press gave helpful sugges officers and 1,531 men dead, 78 officers tions which were invaluable to Mr and 2.435 seriously wounded, while but Creel and the department." 57 marines are reported officially as captured by the enemy, illustrating the desperate character of the fighting in which the brigade participated and the fact that it was always advancing.

"To the United States marines," Mr. Daniels says, "fighting side by side stood the strain of war without falterageous men in the American army, to that faithful sea and land forces of the navy fell the honor of taking over the with equally brave and equally cour- ing.

would strike the hardest, the line that was nearest Paris, and where, should breach occur, all would be lost. World Knows Marine Held Line.

inited States marines held that line that they blocked the advance that vas rolling on toward Paris at a rate of six or seven miles a day; that they met the attack in American fashion and with American heroism; that marines and soldiers of the American Work of Navy Shows Splendid Work army threw back the crack guard division of Germany, broke their advance, and then, attacking, drove them back in the beginning of a retreat tha was not to end until the 'cease firing' signal sounded for the end of the

A striking picture of the fighting is tion for continued naval expension to Belleau wood, now renamed in honor of the marine brigade, is given. The place was a jungle filled with machinegun nests, the secretary says, impossible to reach with artillery or grenades "There was only one way," he con-

tinues. "to wipe out these nests, by bayonet. And by this method were they wiped out, for United States manes, bare-chested, shouting their bat out the loss of an eastbound troop ship the cry of 'E-e-e-e y-a-a-h-h-h yip! charged straight into the murderous fire from these guns and won! Out of ne instance, only one would reach the kill or capture the defenders of the nest, and then swinging the gun about n its position, turn it against the remaining German positions in the for-

> "In all the history of the marine corps there is no such battle as that one in Belleau wood. The heroism and

The report describes the laying of ternational police force to compel that 250-mile barrier did to enemy reason to believe that ten U-boats "had ended their career at the barrage be-

#### 14-Inch Batteries Dealt With

The building and manning of the 14ch rifle naval batteries working with The depth bomb has proved the most effective means of combatting the subthat American enterprise was responcharge bombs were crude and of low estructive force compared to the 300pound and 600-pound charges now being produced. Many Allied ships have improvements

Another ordnance development that s noted is the perfection of 16-inch homefolks and friends, as I said before rifles for all new battleships. They heaviest-armed craft in the world with a bro..dside projectile weighing 25,200 ounds against 17,508 pounds for the ennsylvania, the biggest and most

powerful craft now in commission. To Captain F. P. Jessop, engineering officer of the New York navy yard, the report gives credit for having recomof the revolutionary practice of electric welding when repair of the damaged German shipping was underburden its taxpayers to undertake to taken. Careful estimates have shown nonths in time and \$20,000,000 in mickly available carried half a million soldiers to France.

Another engineering achievement of he year is the completion and testing Sew Mexico. Despite adverse criticism which met the determination to employ this mechanism on battle craft, the report says, the New Mexico has not only met every requirement, but has passed many additional tests, with

the United States navy has a battleship three-year programme was adopted in which has no peer in the world's naies, not only for economic propulsion and less liability to serious derangement but her military superiority in greater maneuvering power and inlit is given Rear Admiral Griffin, engineer-in-chief of the navy, for this acomplishment.

The report shows that four battlehips, one battle cruiser, two fuel ships, ne transport, one gunboat, one cmmunition ship, 232 destroyers, 58 subnarines, 112 fabricated patrolboats (eagles), including 12 for the Italian government; 92 submarine chasers, inluding 50 for France; 51 mine sweepers and numerous tugs and harbor craft, were contracted for during the year. Up to October 1 one gunboat, 93 the army, for bread is bread. destroyers, 29 submarines, 26 mine luring the year included two battleships, 36 destroyers, 28 submarines, 355 submarine chasers and 13 mine sweepers. The actual number of 110foot chasers now in commission, in- car!"

Mr. Daniels expresses appreciation of the work done by George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, and has this to say of the American press:

"The most intimate relationship beween Mr. Creel and the department has been productive of genuine co-opour country and not easy to carry out In fact they pelted him with everysuccessfully. The spirit of the press, which patriotically responded to the appeal for voluntary censorship, can not be too highly commended. There ment's desire to withhold no informa-

of this necessity and, though having knowledge of movements of ships and

"General Staff" Undestrable-The report shows clearly that Mr Daniels has no intention of proposing an adoption of the naval general staff suggestions that have been made. He finds that the navy organization has

lines where the blow of the Prussian admiral to the lowest recruit. The men THE REAL GEN. PERSHING and these quarters? fires J. J. quick been played time and time again, and will continue to be so as long as Chile will continue to be so as long as Chile sible for the direction of the navy's preparations and naval operations on every sea and at every shore base are "The world knows today that the the members of the advisory council

created some three years ago. "During every period of pre-was preparation and of prosecution of the war, in both personnel and material, every member of the council has had one thought, and that has been how to Old Timer at Camp Sevier Claims secure the best co-operation and to obtain the best results."

### SOLDIERING IN FRANCE.

Hickory Grove Boy Tells What He Was Doing When Armistice Came.

SOLDIERING IN FRANCE Somewhere in France, November 13. -I am located in a beautiful little French village, the name and location of which I would like to tell you; but which I must withhold because if I should write the information the censor would strike it out notwithstanding signed, and the war is about over.

There are lots of things I would like to tell the readers of The Enquirer, mainly because I believe they would be the number that charged, in more than rules most of these would be promptly a man, is this old soldier who has been stricken out, and I have no certainty stronghold. There, he would either that even the things I am going to here goes for a partial description of the start of the 318th Field Artillery or at an extraordinary social session battle front, and what has become of that trip.

But before I go any further let me say that we are as happy as a bunch of larks, not thinking of much else our old homes back in York county the North sea mine barrage, wholly an mine being not far from the town of American enterprise. While there is no Hickory Grove, which from here seems way of ascertaining definitely what greater, more glorious and magnificent than Paris used to seem to me from there.

Just now it looks like the war is going to end before we get into the fight I am not going to say that I am glad or I am sorry. I really do not feel one way or the other. I have long since been reconciled to whatever comes the armies in France is also described. Whether it be moving, marching, playing, feasting, hungering, sleeping soundly or staying awake, and if it marines, the report states, and it shows should be the battle front, it would be all in the day's work. I don't want any The early 50-pound them should get me for fair, there would not be anything to worry about, and if it did not get me for quite so fair, why I would always be looking there you are. Just now, with nothing us. He cusses but he doesn't smoke forward to getting well again and so to worry about, and looking forward to cigarettes. And I smoke cigarettes. the time when I will be back with the

I am as happy as a lark. But even if we have not had a taste of the actual fighting of the Boches, we know that we are in the war. Let me tell a little of our trip to this place where we have been switched aside on

our way to the front. longings, including his bed clothes, and The general doesn't have much to say night. Don't see how there could have been, do you? Reville sounded on the that this one innovation saved twelve dot, and after eating a little we hiked to the railroad station, reaching there noney, while the ships thus made at 6 o'clock. But the train was not ready and we waited until 3.30 p. m., without anything to eat.

There were thirty men in our coach each man with a full pack. The pack of the first electric-drive battleship, the consisted of three blankets, bed sack, shelter-half tent, pole and pins, mes kit, gas mask, overcoat, raincoat, extra pair of shoes, rubber boots, steel helmet, six towels, extra underwear, tobacco, cigars, stationery, etc. In addition to this the musicians had their the result that "in this unique vessel instruments, music and music stands

The little car in which thirty men were packed was about half as large as one of our cars back home and did not contain much over 100 square feet of floor space. Our provisions were reased under water protection." Cre- piled in one corner. They consisted of pork and beans, corned beef or willy, and a sack of bread. After the train started swaying and

bumping over a road that was none too smooth, the first thing on the programme was supper. We opened our canned goods and started at it. You might imagine how we went at it. off their shirts and wash their faces "Throw me a piece of bread," yells a fellow, and it was thrown. Suppose it should fall on the floor of a car that was carrying horses the day before. That makes no difference with us in

After supper it was sleep. Imagine sweepers' and four eagles had been the joke. Down went blankets of thirlaunched. The additions to the navy ty men in hardly more than 100 feet of floor space in a car rocking like a tossing ship. The remarks, yes, I will hogs, are trying to take the whole "How the hell do you expect a cluding those delivered to France, is man to lie down when there is not room to stand?" Sergeant Hand piled end. I was partly under two men and damned hobnails out of my face." "That is my neck you have your leg on." These are some of the remarks. In spite of it all one young fellow from Chicago raised a snore, and they threw

thing that was available. After we had been riding for twenty hours in this manner, news came of the men as it is in some other places. the signing of the armistice and that was full freedom of the press with full is why we have been switched off into spection of quarters. Just say for Arica were to remain in submission to this beautiful French village. We are having a pleasant time here, getting plenty to eat, and being hospitably

pork and beans and beef cans at him

treated; but for me I am thinking of getting back home. Grover H. Brown.

"Dad." you're going to get a letter soon. Nearly 15,000,000 letters have left France, and many of them are father's letters," Christmas greeting to the men at home who have spent just as anxious moments as the mothers, but have been given less consideration. Every soldder was asked to write a let-ter to "dad." on November 24, and the athers were requested to write to their e same day. The Stars and the official organ of the American expeditionary force, organized the plan, and expected the letters to be delivered before Christmas. In the

# American Commander Every Inch a

That the Newspaper Pictures of the go at that.

General Are All Wrong—He Was "But back to the inspection. He'll Talking About. sence of The Yorkville Enquire

Camp Sevier Dec. 10-Did you know

hat General Pershing's left shoulder is lower than his right and that he aiways has the left shoulder of his coats "built up," that is padded in order to maintain that superb figure of his? Sometime ago I sent out a story about an old regular who was formerthe fact that the armistice has been ly sergeant of General Pershing's guard and who is now stationed at Camp Sevier. I had another powwow with that old timer a night or two ago and he told me this and many interesting to the people who have not other interesting things about the seen what we are seeing; but under the famous American commander. He is in the game since May 3rd, 1896. He is rough and unpolished in a waywrite will ever "get by"; but anyhow that is, he wouldn't be an arc lightrin a meeting of the Ladies' Aid society band, in which I am a musician, to the of the "Crust Buşters' Club;" He's one of these fellows who left the home tree for this reason or that, years ago, joined the army and stuck to it. He's one of those fellows who has picked up a wonderful stock of exact infor than the promise of an early return to mation through observation, travel and hard experience; one of those men who has "guts," as soldiers say; who would go into battle if the enemy were ten to one, and fight and die-happy in dying for the fellows around them. As a general thing two out of every consider him profane or vulgar when he talks. Somehow you realize that

five words he speaks are oaths. But they come so naturally that you don't the oaths are a part of his language and that somehow he's different from you and the rest. His eye is clear and partial articles in favor of Peru which gray and hard and he loks you all appeared in the newspapers of this over with one glance. He's had his city with reference to the Chilean-Pefling all right, and there are many incidents in his life perhaps, that would permitted to take up some historic make him blush if they come to light. pents regarding this old difference He isn't the kind that would deny them if they did, though; because he land the public astray as to the true hates a lie worse than anything else. He's a man all right; better than the most of us and as good as the best of

"All this stuff in the paper about Pershing saying this and an General Pershing saying that, is w General Pershing saying tommy rot," he said to me a few feemes;

Some newspaper guy, sonny, is shooting that stuff for the general. His talk and his sayings wouldn't look exactly right in print just as he says 'em, hasn't talked one tenth as much as the statements I have seen as having

come from him would make it appear. tershing is a man who does things and who doesn't talk about what he loes. It makes me laugh when I see stories about his hobnobbing with laig and Foch and Petain and all hem other dudes at this social afair and that. I don't believe a word bout it. He ain't that kind of a felow and I'll bet he ain't dolling around with those birds any more than he

can help.

"The general when I first started to oldiering with him was a brigadier; but it was just as easy for a buck private to go up and talk to him as if he were also a buck. If you ever went through one campaign with Pershing you had in him a friend for life. All he ever asks of any man under him s that that man have his gun good and clean and that he use that gun when he gives the word. He didn't give a darn what you did outside of that.

"He don't want any mollycoddles around him. He likes those kind of fellows who can sleep on the ground in zero weather with their feet toward the fire, get up in the morning, take and bodies in water that is so cold that the icicles form on the hair and chest after the bath. He likes best those men who wouldn't shiver after such a bath.

"Do you remember about two months ago I told you that if Pershing ever got them Germans to fighting in the open it would be all off with them and amn quick at that? Well, you see what has happened? He didn't know give you some of them. "You there anything about that trench warfare ousiness and I knew darn well as soo as he went over there that he would try to get 'em out of the ditches and if he did it was good night! He's the himself on top of the supplies at one greatest open fighter in the world; and I'd rather be a buck private un partly on top of two more. "Take your der him than to be a colonel under any other commander in the world. And remember, an old head of twenty-three years in the game is telling you all this.

"In the field he lives just like his mer comfortable air tight quarters five or ment was organized with whom six or seven blankets for the officers with almost any other old thing for wish you could see him make an ininstance, he were inspecting this the Chilean authorities for a period o company here:

"He would go into a tent, his aides and note book in hand. The captain of the company under inspection would of course be with him. With a verything in that tent from the roof of the tent to the bed and the shoes

"Let him spy a little hole in that tent made by a flying spark, and believe me if it's there he'd see it. turns around suddenly and says to " 'How long has that hole

"The company commander wiggles and squirms and says, probably, " 'How long since you have inspect

here?

"'About three weeks ago,' replie the company commander. What are your duties, anyhow

flashes General Pershing. 'Why, sir, I am supposed-That the Newspaper Pictures of the straight from the shoulder and let it a just contest, according to pending

Once In Close Association With look that company commander over Pershing and Knows What He Is quick like and say: 'Who commissiond you anyhow? The company commander will tell

> a - fool to commission you.' "The inspection is over and in a lew days that company commander will have to answer charges of incom-Why I have known him to take the blankets away from the officers and

give them to the men. "I never saw a soldier who wouldn't go the limit of human endurance and There's something uncanny unnatural about the man. I never heard one knock him about anything or lay down on him, and I guess if there were any of that kind I would know pout it; because I have soldiered under him both in Mexico and the Philippines.

"Don't fall for the stuff the paper are printing about General Pershin saying this and General Pershing say ing that. You know what I meanall this slush they attribute to him t ain't so. Pershing don't talk. He loes. He ain't no parlor dude eithe and he don't savvy parlor dudes.

"He's a soldier." Jas. D. Grist.

### CHILE AND PERU. Dispute Explained From the View

point of Citizen of Chile. Salvero Salcedo, correspondent o

La Nacion, of Santiago. Having read with due attention the confectioned" cablegrams and the ruvian question I question that I be I noticed a manifest intention to

some years Chile and Bolivi ed the possession of some terrinorth of the Chilean province of cama, situated between the Paagreement for the boundary limits signed to put an end to these difes; eight years later a second

of this the asperity in the relations of the two governments continued, be nored by Bolivia, gave place to the incident that in 1879 Chile declared Carter, state treasurer, and M. J. Milnull and void.

Peru, presenting herself as a friend f Chile and Bolivia, offered her mediation to avoid war, and to this effect venes here January 14. sent a special envoy to the captain of Chile. About this time it was discovered that since 1875 a secret alliance offensive and defensive, had existed overnment of Chile became aware of coming administration can n April 5, 1879.

vith Spain in 1866, when she helped her territory, while Peru and Bolivia are designated. had lived in their arms in perpetual civil war. Peruvians and Bolivians took pride in esteeming themselves pellicose people and looked down upo he pacific Chileans, who, according to them, were strong for work but no for war. At that time the small Chilean army was modeled after the French army, guided by the same rules and tactics, even to using the iniform of the French, and was not Prussianized," as stated by an after noon paper of this city. Chile triimphed in all the battles until the apital of Peru was occupied by her on the 17th of January, 1881. The a few exceptions, are drawing down Peruvian army dispersed and each general declared himself chief, just as t happened in Mexico with Villa, Zapato and others, without one citizen able to assert himself and take in hand the reins of power. In view of this fact, part of the Chilean army re nained in Lima to prevent the guer rilla generals from coming in and making trouble, and at the same time sent troops to combat with the Peruvian chiefs who prevented a nationa government from being formed, just as the United States did Cuba after her victory over Spain and as she will now continue to do in Russia until

stable government is formed in that country. ive. There ain't any of this thing of by Chilean forces, a Peruvian governpeace treaty was signed in Octobe 883, which was confirmed with the approval of the congress of April 1884. By virtue of this peace Tacna and ten years, after which time the popu lation was to decide by popular vote behind him, each of them with pencil between the domination either of Chile or Peru. The country that would take the provinces would pay \$10,000,000 to the other. When this Philipp Scheidemann, formerly Gercouple of glances he would take in period of ten years had expired, Peru, on account of her constant poor government, could not get together the \$10,000,000 required to bring the plebiscite to an issue. For this reason it had to be postponed.

Each time that a Peruvian person age desired to become a president h promised the people to bring the pleb iscite to an issue, but once that he is in power, he does not fulfill his promise either for lack of funds or fear-I ing that he will be unsuccessful, in consequence of which he would be expelled from power. This comedy

does not cast aside her magnanimity

Foreseeing the events brought about by the victory of the Allies, the Peruvians declared themselves in favor of the cause which had to triumph in the the company commander, and if he present war, so as to profit to the thesays that he's a goner. Don't you ories of President Wilson, and by MAN OF ACTION RATHER THAN WORDS never tell General Pershing 'You're means of erroneous statements arous supposed.' It makes him madder'n the sympathies of the Allies, and thus

> To compare Tacna and Arica with Alsace and Lorraine is as much out of place as it would be to comparexas, Puerto Rico or the Philippine with the French provinces. Alsace him and then he'll say, 'well he was and Lorraine were snatched France in a war of conquest. Instead, Tacna and Arica were given to Peru as an indemnity that she made to Chairman Simmons. Chile to repay for the sacrifices of petency and neglect of duty. That's war that she was dragged into for the Pershing. He loves his men and he purpose of taking territory away from looks after their comfort all right, her, believing Chile to be a weak country. Tacna and Arica will remain in the possession of Chile or will be the existing treaties just as soon a the inhabitants decide to which country they wish to belong. The continuous revolutions in Peru and change of gov ernment prevented any nation being induced to risk any capital in a country so disorganized. But the victory of the Chilean arms and the change of ownership of these provinces were applauded by the civilized world Chile opens the doors of her new pro vinces to her national as well as for eign capital. If Chile had not taken charge of these provinces, they would have continued non-productive for the world, for the reason that Peru tool no advantage of them, nor did she of fer an opportunity to others who were ore enterprising to develop same

Until recently Cuba, the Philippines and Alaska were of little advantage to civilization, with the exception of a few privileged characters who reaped ome benefit from their riches. Now that the United States has organized and administers them, they are producing for the world. Chile has done as much in the ex-provinces of Peru.

Chile does not wish nor does she ermit a war to break out in South America; she is the most powerful country of the Pacific of the south. and she has the means for preventing any conflagration.

### INADEQUATE SALARIES.

Pay of State Officers is Now Ridic

ulously Small. Realizing that the ridiculously lo salaries paid to its public servants by the state for the past two decades ocean, and the Andes. In 1866 should not continue, writes the Columbia correspondent to The News and Courier, there was a meeting of the state officers in the office of the sinkact. In spite morning, presided over by Governor Manning, at which time it decided to ask the incoming general assembly to of the corporation tax. A further recause the government of Chile had to materially increase the compensation make frequent claims in support of of the officers of South Carolina. For o'clock next morning. That meant that and I guess some newspaper fellow the rights and interests of her citi- that purpose a committee, composed is along with him shaping the stuff. zens living on the border of the Bol- of Thomas H. Peeples., attorney genivian frontier. One of these claims, eral, as chairman, and W. A. McSwain state insurance commiss

commission, was appointed to draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature on its opening day when it con

It is believed that if the general assembly enacts the law increasing the session and if it is signed by the govbetween Peru and Bolivia. When the ernor before January 20, 1920, the inthis, she considered the said allies as larger salaries. The constitution of enemies and declared war upon them 1895 provides that the compensation of state officers "shall be neither in-Peru had a navy stronger than that creased nor diminished during the peof Chile, while Bolivia for her part riod for which they have been electhad a larger and veteran army. Chile ed.". Some legal authorities interpret had lived in peace, except for her war this as meaning that there could be no increase after the general election Peru to drive the Spaniards out of in November, when the state officers There have been various efforts to

ncrease the compensation of the state officers during the last few years, notably during the last session of the eneral assembly, but they failed, the legislature evidently taking the position that South Carolina is lavish with her public servants. No one thing has held South Carolina up to ridicule more than the niggardly way in which she has paid her officers. The governor receives the munificent salary of \$3,000 a year, which cannot possibly pay his expenses, and the other state officials, with the handsome salary of \$1,900. To show the absurdity of the thing, the state treasurer, receives \$1,900 a year and he is required to furnish a surety bond for \$90,000. It is likely that an effort also will

be made to have the General Assembly increase the pay of the clerical orces of the state officers. Practically none of these clerks, represen ting character and efficiency, is receiving what he is due. Many of them are working through patriotic mogeneral assembly has recog nized that there is an insufficiency of

compensation paid the officials of the state, for the recent officers created larger salaries. The state ware house commissioner receives \$3,000 a year, as does the state bank examiner, the chairman of the state tax commission and the secretary of the state board of charities and corrections receive \$2,400 per annum for their compensation. William Hohenzollern already has

been sufficiently punished, but it is essential his part in causing the war should be clearly established, an secretary of finance and man secretary of mance and colonies in an interview with the representative of the London Daily Express. He said the establishment of a state tribunal to try all persons guilty of causing the ar is being discussed, ecided upon by the national assembly ecided upon by the national assembly ecided upon by the conding to the condition to the conding Herr Sche Solf, foreign minister, remains rovernment, because it is belie has the confidence of Great Britai The eventual govern ment Germany will have will be republican in form, "a United States of Germany," Herr Scheidemann predicted.

President Wilson is to visit the poper t Rome on December 22.

## REVISED WAR TAX BILL

### Summary of Report of Finance Committee of Senate

### HOUSE BILL IS GREATLY REDUCED

hell. If he asks you a question, reply gain what she was unable to recover in The Bill as Originally Drawn Was Assuming the Continuation of the War-Senate Has Made a Complete Revision-Question of 1920 Taxes is Causing Controversy.

Effects of the nation's transition from war basis and of prohibition legislation on the present and future problems of taxation are outlined in the senate finance committee's report on the revised war revenue bill, filed by

The report explains the steps taken to revise the house bill so as to raise by taxation next year \$5,978,466,000, instead of \$7,500,000,000, as planned by the house before the signing of the armistice and the enactment of prohireturned to Peru in accordance with bition legislation. Proposed taxes in 1920 of \$4,000,000,000 is the reason for fixing them at this time, and the manner in which they will be raised, also are explained.

The most distinct charges made by the senate in the house draft of the bill are noted by the committee's report as follows:

Elimination of the 6 per cent corpor ation tax on undistributed corporate earnings, fixing a 20 per cent maximum on bona fide sales of mines and oil and gas wells, elimination of the tax on new state and municipal bonds; substitution of a single war exces

profits tax for the alternative. Senate debate on the measure began Tuesday with a statement by Senator immons. A dissenting report on the plan to fix 1920 taxes in the pending bill will be filed by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania for the Republican finance committee. Separate views also will be presented by Senator Smoot of Utah and La Follette of Wisconsin. Republicans.

A considerable part of Senator Sim ons' report is devoted to the plan for reducing taxes in 1920 to \$4,000,000,

"The country has a right to know how soon and in what degree the burden of the war taxes can prudently be reduced," the report says.

"During this period of reconstruction business, particularly new business, is entitled to go forward without the burden of 80 per cent tax on war profits In time of peace the existence of an 80 per cent profits tax would be an abso lute evil for the perpetuation or con tinuance of which no sufficient reason

has or could be given." For 1920 the report estimates a reduction of \$1,400,000,000 by eliminat ing the 80 per cent war profits tax, reduction of the excess profits rates and reduction from 12 to 8 per cent in the normal rate on individual incomes and duction of about \$500,000,000, it was estimated, will occur from miscellane ous sources and shrinkage in bever age revenues. "The main outline of the programme

oposed by the committee thus be comes clear," the report states. the agreements of boundary limits ler. secretary of the sinking fund the fiscal year 1919 it is planned to raise nearly \$4,600,000,000 from income and profit taxes and something over \$1,400,000,000 from other sources; for the fiscal year 1920 it is planned to raise somewhat less than \$3,000,000. 000 from income and profits taxes, and salaries during the first week of its about \$1,000,000,000 from other Monday, restraining Postmaster Gensources. About the general wisdom of such a programme we entertain no serious doubt. It is imperative that profits for the year 1918 be heavily taxed. This is not only necessary, but it is equitable in accordance with sound public policy. The profits realized during the year 1918 are in large part war profits; they are now in the pockets of the taxpayer: they should contribute heavily before they are dissipated or re-invested toward the payment of the

expenses of the war to which in large measure they are attributable. "But it is equally important that these special taxes should be reduced as the occasion which inspired and justified them recedes into the past. To fail adequately to tax the war profits of 1918 would constitute a manifest miscarriage of fiscal justice. Not to provide now for the reduction of the war profits tax would be equally inexcusa

In addition to the tax reductions due to the fact that the government now copes with peace instead of war conditions, prohibition is expected to reduce Beverage taxes under the house bill

were estimated to raise \$1,137,000,000 during their first 12 months of operation and \$850,000,000 for the 1919 fis- this month would be merely information cal year. "At the present time under changed

possible to count only upon \$500,000,- all the important terms of peace 000 for 1918-1919 and \$93,000,000 for agreements. This conference, he add-1919-1920 from this source." "Analyzing in detail the committee's radical changes, Senator Simmons' report explained that the revised indi-

vidual surtax rates graduated upward

1 per cent on each \$1,000 over \$5,000

are more equitable than the arbitrary

graduation of the house bill. The bill retains the house provision for income taxation of salaries, including those possibly of the president and Federal judges, legality of which, the report states, is left to the courts if the question is raised. The report, howver, says that the house clause for Federal taxation of new state and municipal bonds was stricken out as "it imposed on the conference. seems unwise for congress to attempt to impose this tax upon the obligations of state and municipalities as long to civilization," he declared. as the states are not free to tax in a similar manner obligations of the United States. The plan of requiring affiliated corporations to make consolidated income tax returns, the report States would have to bear a large evasion and the new tax on life insurance companies "true income" from

#### investments in lieu of war excess, in come capital stock and other taxes is more equitable. Certain Exclusions.

report states, has been simplified and reduced. The house alternative plan of levving war and excess profits at which ever rate would yield the most revenue the committee found objectionable be-

The war excess profits section, the

cause its constitutionality is questioned and its administration troublesome

TERMS-\$2.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

to tax payers. Explaining exclusion of individuals and partnerships from war excess profits taxation, applicable only to cor-

porations, the report states: "Individuals and partnerships pay the heavy surtaxes upon all net income, while corporations are relieved from surtaxes upon the portion of their earnings which are not distributed. This inequality is more than compensated for by the fact that the corporation is subject to the war excess profits tax. The situation as between different forms of business organizations having thus been brought into approximate balance, it was deemeproper to relieve the corporation from the 6 per cent differential income tax provided by the house bill."

Regarding the tax on beverages, the report says no sound reason was found for the house proposal for doubling the present rate of \$2.20 pc gallon on non-beverage alcohol largely used for medicines and household ne essities

Exemption from bond and other costs on distilled liquors remaining in warehouses after "bone dry" pro hibition becomes effective next July. the report states, is to prevent hardship upon owners.

"To prevent the total loss, owing to prohibition of vineyards developed through many years," the report add ed, regarding wine, "it was provided that under proper regulations wines may be produced and existing stocks of wine may be utilized for the making of non-beverage and non-alcoholi-

### GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

## Items of Interest Gathered From All

A Paris dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph says the final peace conference will meet from the last two weeks n February until May.

Air traffic has been established beween a number of German cities. The speed is 80 miles an hour and the passenger rate is \$1 a mile-Frank M. Goodner, a negro captain

of Co. B. Thirteenth battalion, Camp Lee, Va., deserted last week and carrie-\$1,429.90 of the company's funds with nouth of New York harbor since

America entered the war, as a protecion against submarines, has been renoved. Victor Berger, congressman-elect of dilwaukee, Wis., and four other So-

ialists, were put on trial in Chicago on

Monday, charged with violating the es-

plonage act.

Many of the children along the Rhine are earning rewards by hauling German guns from the left bank to keep them from falling into Allied

The most interesting feature in every ity in Germany today is the new status of the common soldier. He may frequently be seen riding in automo-biles while officers walk. He never salutes his former superiors.

That Marshal Fock may visit the

ceived Monday by Mayor Hylan of New York, from the marshal in response to a recent message in which the mayor nyited him to New York and offered im "the freedom of the city. The Commercial Pacific Cable ole company, asked for an injunction in the Federal court in New York on eral Burleson from further control of the 10,000 miles of cable between San Francisco and China, Japan and the

was indicated by a cable message re

Philippine islands. Times points out that 89 per cent o the extra taxation in Great Britain im osed on account of the war from 1915 o 1919, inclusive, has been rom "taxation of wealth." abor speakers to recogniz when they are orating against

propertied classes." Especial praise is given the American troops of occupation by a repre-sentative of the Berlin foreign ministry on his return from Treves, accordin to a Berlin message "The judgment of all Germans, such as shopkeepers icans is blameless. Everyth lowing the normal course lowing the normal course and the American columns are paying the greatest regard to civilian street traffic. No decrees have been issued which could in any way harm the populace."

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

British Statesman Says Idea is of Tremendous Importance.

London Dec. 6-Authur J. Balfou secretary of state of foreign affairs in outlining his views on the peace conference told the Associated Press that he thought the meeting in Paris and preliminary to the conference of the associated governments at the first conditions," the report states, "it is of the year, which would formulate ed, would be the most important and the longest of the series. When it was finished the enemy countries would be called in to ratify the concluions reached.

Mr. Balfour said the British gov ernment had not yet made any fixed arrangements for President Wilson to visit England, as it would be premature to do so until more was known regarding the president's own plans. Great Britain would be guided solely by his wishes.

The foreign secretary said he be lieved the question of a league of nations was the most important work prominence Mr. Wilson has given the subject is a valuable contribution

"I think," continued Mr. Balfour, "a league of nations, a vital necessity if this war is to produce all the good we expect to come out of it. The United states, will do much to prevent tax share of the work it involves. It should be something more than mere instrument to prevent war. The world is more complicated than we are inclined to think. It would be folly to imagine it possible to consti tute a world with states endowed with

equal powers and rights. "But I wish to say emphatically, in my opinion to devise in congress workable machinery for them is one of the highest functions the congress can deal with."